

CANCER UKA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Pedes octo (rarius sex aut decem;) insuper manus duæ chelatae.

Oculi duo, distantes, plurimis pedunculati; elongati, mobiles.

Cauda articulata, inermis.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CANCER subquadratus luteus chela dextra maxima.

CANCER UKA una. *Seb. mus.* 3. t. 18. f. 8.

CANCER UKA? *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Hujus speciei descriptionem a celeberrimo Sebæ thesauro in opus nostrum transferre non dubitavimus. “Cancer *Uka ura* Brasiliæ incolis sic vocatur, quia in paludibus et rivis vivit. Corpus ejus breve est, oblongo-latum, scutiforme, saturate flavescens. Pes anticus dextri lateris forcipes gerit quam vastissimos; perpusillos contra sinister: ut nimirum horum ope in os queat ingeri, quod majoribus illis arreptum est; siquidem hi adeo intorqueri nequeant. Pateat ergo rursus supremi conditoris sapientia creatis singulis quam benignissime prospiciens. Supra os binæ cernuntur vaginulae longiusculæ, in quibus globuli, tanquam capitula acicularum, hærent, oculorum munere fungentes, qui hinc ad utrumque latus longum emitti possunt et undequaque dispicere, rursumque subito sub testa recondi, si quid occurrat periculi, ne ab allisu lædantur. Octo reliqui pedes e tribus singuli constant articulis, computatis simul unguibus; primoresque articuli tantum pilosi sunt. Cauda perparva est et angusta. Subtus dilute cinerea regnat flavedo.”

THE
UKA CRAB.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Legs generally eight ; (in some species six or ten, besides two claspers or chelated arms.)

Eyes two, commonly distant ; footstalked, moveable.

Tail articulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Squarish yellow CRAB with the claw on the right side extremely large.

UKA CRAB.

UKA UNA.

Seba. 3. t. 18. f. 8.

This species is taken from the work of Seba, who informs us that it is called by the Brasilians by the name of *Uka una*, from its frequenting marshes and rivulets. Its general colour is deep yellow on the upper parts, and pale greyish yellow beneath: it is chiefly remarkable for the very large size of its right claw which is calculated for seizing its prey, while the left, which is small and slender, is formed for conveying the food to its mouth: the eyes are small, and situated on long, moveable footstalks, and are capable of being occasionally retracted under the shell, the tail is very small and slender.

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